SEW YOUR HEREALD WEDNISHAY, OFFICE IN 1801 OFFICERS SHIPET

beneaus wast wealth bestows, where the losses may be irreparable ruin, complicated, perhaps, with some criminal yielding to temptation that may cast the culprit into a leion's cell? The marvel is, rather, that we have so few instances comparatively of pecuniary and social and moral shipwreck among the men the carning of whose daily bread carries them into such a flery furnace of excitement.

THE SAPEST OF BRONERS.

It is worth noting, too, by the way, that in many instances a broker who has once been ruined by imprudent, or at any rate unfortunate, operations, but who manages, by giving notes to his creditors and borrowing fresh capital to get another show, is by far the salest man to do business with. The burned child fears the fire. For the future he confines simself to his legitimate functions as an agent and takes care to do business only with customers who put up salisfactorily handsome margins.

GLOOM AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

About noon the excitement culminated. The Stock Exchange, at this period, was a noisy Bedlam. The floor was covered with operators, and every man seemed to have a commission or rather many of them to get off his mind. The transactions must have been tremendously heavy. The tone of gloom and anxiety appeared even more marked than yesterday. The disaster was seen in its true colors, not as mere local loss, not as a simply changing of greenbacks from one hand to another, but as an utter and irretiverable sweeping away of an immense amount of accumulated capital. To replace it our money market must be drained for months and even years to come, and stocks must necessarily decline in sympathy with a long continued activity and tightness of money. This was universally felt, and but few men had courage to smile at the prospect ahead. Some hucky operators have, however, made enormous gains, and among them there were faint occasio al gleams of merriment and elation. The prevailing sentiment of the bour, however, was too much even for them. They were like heirs at a funeral—glad at the prospect

spect for the feelings of their fellow mourners, to preserve a sort of gloomy decorum.

Besides, in seasons of such general risk and insecurity, no man feels sure that his luck will last. He knows that his fortune has been good for the moment, but, standing in the midst of so many metancholy examples of the caprices of destiny, how can he feel anything like assurance in the continuance of his prosnerity?

At noon, however, good and welcome news came from the burning city. At last, it seemed as though bounds could be set to the disaster; and, the worst once known, a sentiment of confidence and a general reaction speeding gained ground. The men who had been selling short on the falling m: fket hastened to cover while it was yet time. For the next couple of hours or so, and indeed all throngs the afternoon, things in general rapidly improved, though there were a few unfortunate exceptions upon the list. The cliques, who had been holding on like grim death, sternly striving to arrest the tide of ruin that threatened to overwhelm them, became sensibly more cheerful. At the various brokers offices the excitement was very great, and the tape on which the quotations were momentarily imprinted was besieged by interested operators.

Decrators.

THE REACTION.

Each office had its little knot of speculators, who waited for hours watching the movements of the market without ceasing, and fearing each instant lest some sudden jump should sweep away their gains or terribly aggravate their loses. Alessengers surried in and out on business bent every minute, and telegrams from country customers poured in a constant stream. The anxiety and excitement, however, surnass description; it can only be fairly appreciated by those who personally witnessed it.

citement, however, surness description; it can enly be fairly appreciated by those who personally witnessed it.

Money all day was extremely tight, though scarcely so much so as yesterday. A quarter of one per cent per day—ninety per cent per annum—was, however a common rate, and the street openly defied the usury laws. One could not help calculating, though, how very few days it would take at such a quotation for the speculator on a margin to be wiped out. After all there is no advice so sound, if men would only heed it, as that of the shrewd old London banker—"Never sell what you havit got; never buy what you cantapay for." But what is the good of preaching sound financial doctrines such as this, when men's eyes are dazzled by scenes of examples of splendid fortunes reared up by a bold and reckless violation of them is in the lottery of Wall street every man expects to be a winner. He runs the risk with his eyes binded by seller in his own good lack, and if he loses—why the only thing for him to do is to look pretty and bear if like a mas.

Towards five o'clock the market was again agitated, and prices in some instances greatly receded, Northwest notably running back. The movement, however, was altogether irregular. The report was current generally that the good prices an hour or so previously had been created by the cliques for the purpose of securing a chance to unload. It is probable that to-morrow will again be an exciting and troublous day.

More failures are also rumored as imminent.

The Insurance Companies Bending Their Backs to the Burden-Probable **\$12,750,000.** 

have had no outstanding risks in Chicago, or, having had, are amply able to pay all losses, answered the inquiries of the reporters yesterday, shows that they are fully alive to the situation, and recognize that the public ought to know just how they stand. The Arctic and some others had card promptly prepared, with the significant heading, "No risks in Chicago," in bold letters. Every company of any prominence, which expects to continue in business, has published or prepared a card setting forth its liabilities and assets.

THE SECURITY COMPANY were as busy as bees yesterday examining books and policies to ascertain their standing. They had not heard from Chicago, but expected to hear this morning. They will have a statement of their condition prepared in detail early to-day. Their losses will be very heavy, and unless the stockholders put their hands deep in their pockets the Security will have to wind up its accounts and close its doors. It was not doing any business yesterday, but its clerks were nard at work examining maps and answering questions. Its loss is estimated on the street at \$1,500,000, but the probability is that it will be much more. The capital of the company is \$1,000,000, and the assets \$1,930,687. If the loss should be less, or even up to this sum, the Security may continue business as usual.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY were extremely reticent or had nothing to report. They had not heard from Chicago, but expected to bear to-day. Their agent was here when the fire broke out, and as they have policies renewing and expiring to the value of \$100,000 a day, it is utterly impossible for them to say how much they will lose. It will probably be over a million dollars. On the street it was reported that their losses would amount to more than four millions of dollars. This estimate was, however, considered by some insurance men as exorbitant, but they were ready to "guess that

they would not take the risks for a million and a hail." It was believed that the stockholders of the Home would pay the Chicago losses and keep their capital and assets intact. Its assets and surplus in July amounted to \$4,666,126.

THE INTERNATIONAL

Sent its president, Mr. G. W. Savage, out yesterday, but had received no intelligence whatever from the scene of the disaster. It has assets of \$1,381,083 and habilities, on July 1, 1871, of \$90,440. This big fire will swallow up about three hundred thousand dollars of its surplus of \$751,643, but will not materially affect its business or standing in the community.

THE CONTINENTAL.

without any positive information on the subject, but estimating liberally from a map of the surned district, will lose, probably, one and a quarter millions, but they have half a milion capital and about one million eight hundred thousand dollars assets above all liabilities. They are taking risks and doing business the same as ever, and don't intend that these losses shall affect them.

THE NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY the Germania, the Hanover and the Republic do their outside business as a stock company through the Underwriter's Agency, and as each shares the profits so each must share the loss. Their aggregateloss will not amount to \$900,000, or \$200,000 each, This is the utmost limit, and it may not reach three-fourths of a militon. The Niagara has a surplus of \$400,000, so that its share of the burden will not affect its business as all. The Germania is even better off, since its surplus is reported at \$1,115,000. The Republic, after paying its loss, will have a surplus of over \$100,000, and the Hanover a little better off.

have a surplus of over \$100,000, and the Hanover a little better off.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of 149 Broadway, which has been confounded with companies belonging to other cities bearing a similar name, reports that its loss in any event can reach only \$16,000, which its holds in five policies, its gross assess, made up yesterday, amount to \$465,564, and its cash capital and all unpaid losses to date \$23,460, which leaves it with a surplus of \$232,414, enough to satisfy its modest ambition.

THE ATLANTIC COMPANY

has ascertained that its losses will amount to one bundred or one hundred and fifty thousand donars. The Lina's officers would not give any information whatever, because, as they allege, garbied reports have been published about them. Their loss was estimated on the street at over one hundred thousand dollars. The American insurance Company let elegraphed, but could not get an answer, and last evening Mr. Howe went out to survey the scene for himself. The company has no agencies in Chicago, and its loss, if any, will be comparatively small its assets are valued as \$1,008,135 and its cash capital \$400,000, so that it is amply able to meet all demands. The Lamar Company had telegraped also, but had not received a reply, and could not left whether their message gos through or not. They were as much in the dark yesterday as anybody. The Globe have issued a card announcing that they do not insure in Chicago, and hence have not sustance loss by the fire there. The Exchange in Chicago, which they will lose.

THE LENOX COMPANY

Chicago, which they will lose.

THE LENOX COMPANY

BOVE heard that their loss amounts to \$25,000, but it will not affect their business here. The Tradesmen's Company lose \$25,000—their entire risks—but they

bilities there, they being unable to get any word direct by leiegraph. Its loss will reach nearly half a million.

THE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY admit that they will lose their entire surplus, \$750,000; but they will go straight along as usual writing policies. They heard from the fire by telegraph yesterday Liorning. The Columbia Company have lost \$3,000 in Chicago, but they have a capital of \$300,000 and a surplus of over \$160,000 to draw on. The Commercial has only \$5,000 at risk in Chicago, white its assets, less liabilities, amount to \$30,451. The New York and Yonkers Company don't know where their agent has gone, his office naving been burnel out, and they are consequently without advices from the great fire. Their neighbors think they will lose their entire capital, \$500,000. The Beckman Company had not lost a dollar up to ten o'clock on Monday morning, but what they have since lost they have no means of knowing at present. They are, however, reported to have lost nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY have \$100,000. In risks in the great fire, but they expect to get off with fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars. They have no agents there, and have a surplus of \$55,000. The Howard will probably lose \$500,000, and the Market \$100,000. The New Amsterdam is reported to have lost its surplus and part of its capital. Its officers estimate their loss at \$40,000, however. The Adriatic, in view of its small risk in Chicago—\$6,000—was rushing business yesterday. It reported having written eighty or ninety policies during the day. The Excelsior, Fuiton, Beckman and Pacific of California were reported to have lost beyond any hope of recovery.

THE AMERICAN INSURANGE COMPANY will lose about \$30,000. The Humboldt will have to deduct \$20,000—their losses—from a surplus of \$70,000.

Twelve Boston companies are losers to the aggre-

Twelve Boston companies are losers to the aggre-

Tweive Boston companies are losers to the aggregate amount of \$618,609.

COMPANIES NOT LOSERS BY THE FIRS.

The New York companies which are known to have escaped loss are the following:—Hamilton, Metropolitan, Importers and Traders! Rungers, Knitokarbocker. Eagle, Equitable, People's, Star. Standard, American, St. Nicholas, Gebhard, Arctic, Exchange, Hope, Clinton, Globe, Firemen's, Fark, Queen's (England).

Most of these companies had no agencies in Chicago, and others, which formerly had agencies there, closed them a year or two ago—the undercuting and bitter rivairies of the Western insurance business having disguisted the officers.

The following companies, it is believed, lose at least the amounts here set to their names:—

15,000 en's Falls, N. Y. Republic..... Royal, England.... Imperial, Engla Total so far as esti-mate 1.......\$12,488,000 618,000 Grand total ...... 13,106,000

Nothing is yet known in regard to the losses of other Eastern companies either in New York or elsewhere.

The Chicago companies are, doubtiess, all bankrupt, with the exception of the American, which writes only on country, town or farm property.

The Messrs, Goodsell report that the total valuation of all the real and personal property in Chicago was about \$255,00,000, a fact which, when considered with the population and number of buildings, will show how large a proportion of the latter were of stone. It is safe to say that if the majority of the buildings had been of less combustible material than wood the above valuation would have been very largely in excess of what it was. The bridges over the river were of wood, and when once destroyed all communication between different portions of the city was affectually cut of. After deducting salvages the actual loss by this fire will not, they think, much exceed \$35,000,000, and their opinions and estimates are substantiated by Mr. H. S. Olcott, the Secretary of the National Insurance Convention, which body is to meet here on the 18th linstant.

The principal effect which the great fire will have

Instant.

The principal effect which the great fire will have upon New York companies is to do away allogether with the system of agencies. They are left, as in this case, as completely in the dark as to their transactions as if they had no agents at all. The agents render their reports monthly or quarterly, and where such offices as the Home, Security, International, &c., do such immense business they ought to know within a day or two of their actual condition. Another effect will be to increase the premium on risks outside of New York.

The Effect Upon Dry Goods Houses-H. B. Cladin & Co.'s Contribution.

It was natural to expect, on account of the extensive commercial relations existing between Chicago and New York, that a good many of our merchants here would be more or less seriously affected by the destruction of the entire business portion of the Garden City. Such, however, does not appear to be the case. It is true that nearly every large wholesale dry goods, jobbing and commission house in the city has suffered something more or less by the disaster, but nothing at all to give any of them any serious embarrassment. A Herald reporter called ye sterday afternoon upon some of the largest dry goods firms in the city to learn what losses, if any, they had sustained by the fire. At H. B. Clamin & Co.'s, a gentleman the reporter met there informed him that he had no doubt the firm had lost something considerable, but said "that does not hinder them subscribing \$10,000 for the relief of the sufferers. We have subscribed from this house allogether?" he confuned "\$13,000, the employes having contributed \$3,000. That doesn't look as if we felt our loss very much."

This was about the tenor of what the reporter heard in other houses he visited. They all acknowledged some loss both directly and indirectly, but it was not so serious as to prevent their contributing liberally toward the relief of the desolate city. sale dry goods, jobbing and commission house in

The Liederkrauz Society.

German Liederkranz resolved yesterday evening to give a grand concert on Sunday, the 22d inst., at Steinway Hall, the entire receipts of which are destined for the support of the Chicago sufferers The expenses of the concert will be paid by the Liederkranz Society, whose officers were authorized to appropriate at once \$1,000 for the above named purpose in auticipation of the receipts of the concert.

## BROOKLYN BENEVOLENCE.

Public-Spirited Capitalists to the Rescue-On Hundred Thousand Dollars Voted by the Common Council-The Queen City of the Lakes Fully Sympathized With and Materially Aided.

The all-engrossing topic upon every side in the City of Churches yesterday was the awful fate of the Garden City of the West. All other subjects were for the nonce dropped in contemplation of the great national calamity, for as such is the destruc tion of Chicago regarded. The hearts of the people well with sympathetic emotion toward their dis tressed fellow beings, and the purse of the community is open to respond generously to the alleviation of the dire necessities of the hour. Such was the spirit evinced as actuating all classes of Brooklyn society vesterday.

As early as nine o'clock yesterday morning Alder men Richardson, McGroarty and Nolan, of the special committee of five on relief, appointed the day previous, met in the Mayor's office. City Hall, for the purpose of discussing the preliminary plan of action best adapted to the early succor of the afflicted citizens of Chicago. The Alderman first named stated that the Academy of Music had been offered for holding a mass meeting. He would sug-gest, further, that a committee of citizens be appointed to take up subscriptions among the people and that the churches of each denomination be

and that the churches of each denomination be solicited to lend their assistance in taking up subscriptions. During the avondale mine excitement \$7,000 had been raised in this manner. He regretted the Aldermen had not the power to appropriate \$5,000 at once.

Mayor Kalbfleisch said he approved of the idea of calling upon the churches for assistance, and thought that the meeting should be held at the academy of Music at an hour when business men could be best got together.

At this juncture City Judge Alexander McCus entered the apartment, accompanied by Mr. W. A. Fowler, President of the water Board. The Judge inquired what objection there could be in the city advancing about \$100,000, as there were parties who could be found to advance the money. It was his impression it would be a noble act to pursue this course.

Mr. Fowler said that if His Honor the Mayor would take the initiatory movement in this matter there would be no trouble in raising the necessary amount, as they were now in a condition to afford it.

Judge McCus—If we raise the money I will sign

amount, as they were now in a condition to afford it.
Judge McCUE—If we raise the money I will sign for part of the amount.
Mayor Kaleplesson—I will sign for one-quarter of the amount.
Judge McCue—I will sign my note for \$50,000 of the \$100,000 asked.
Adderman Cunningham, who then appeared upon

the scene, thought they had better start right about the matter. From his knowledge of Chicago he did not think that the people were starving.

The MAYOR was desirous of sending the money on right away.

Alderman Mogroarry said he was satisfied that the people would readily endorse any action which was taken towards relieving the necessities of the Chicago sufferers.

hicago sufferers.
Alderman Cunningham asked how it was proposed Alderman CUNNINGHAM BARCO IN The Mayor Kalbpleisch (emphatically)—It is proposed to send the money right on.
Alderman CUNNINGHAM—Do you know that we are going to have a money panic here?
Mayor Kalbpleisch (carnesdy)—Well, we can't

help it.
The committee then adjourned.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

The Aidermen were summoned by Keeper Tuomey, and to the number of seventeen put in an appearance in their chamber at the City Hall shortly after twelve o'clock M. Alderman Bergen occupied the chair, and the board organized without unneces-

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR was received and read:— COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Oct. 10, 1871.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERNEN:—
GENTLEMEN—The great calamity which has just befallen the city of Chicago, almost destroying it by fre, thereby rendering thousands upon thousands of her inhabitants homeless and in want of the ordinary means of sustenance, calls at once not only for our warment sympathies, but immediate and substantial aid. Under these circumstances I have deemed it my duty to convene your honorable body, to suggest to you the propriety of borrowing the sum of \$100,000, to be forwarded immediately for the relief of the sufferers. I am aware the Common Council has no legal power to act in the premises, but I will, with Judge McCue and some other gentlemen, who have kindly voiunteered to do so, become personally responsible for its repayment, and am assured that the funds can be castly obtained from our moneyd institutious upon such a piedge. All that will be required on the part of your honorable body is, by resolution or otherwise, to sanction the obtaining of the loan for that purpose, and promising to use all the means in your power to ottain the passage of a law by the Legislature authorizing the raising of an amount of money sufficient to repay the advance thus made.

I am now and always have been opposed to raising money by tax where it outdly possibly be avoided. This, however, if not an ordinary case, but one of those in which I feel conficed we shall be sustained by public sentiment, not doubting for a moment that any tax imposed for ac laudable an object will meet with the cordial approval of all our taxpayers.

Very respectfully, Markin Kalbfreisisch, Mayor. At the conclusion of the reading of the Mayor's communication by the Clerk Alderman Richardson arose and said he thanked God that the Mayor had

called their attention to this urgent matter so promptly. The present is an occasion which strongly appeals to our warmest sympathies. The Queen City of the Lake is to-day clothed in sack-cloth and ashes. Her citizens are suffering from want of food and her naked ones seek shelter from the unpitying storm. It is an occasion for Christian succor, indeed. We know not how soon it may be our lot to meet with a similar calamity, and we are therefore all the more strongly appealed to through the instincts of common humanity to respond in the present instance and tender relief to our sister city in her affliction. It is one of the brightest poluta in the nistory of the American nation, the readiness with which her communities at all times are found to step forward in the relief of those localities which have heretoforemet with misiortone. He rejoiced exceedingly in the fact that Brooklyn had been foremost in the present emergency in setting a beautiful example in this respect, For his part he left convinced that the Board of Aldermen would of fully sustained by the citizens, who would not only approve of their action in starting this relief fund but would anatain and applaud them for the course taken. He offered the following resolutions: strongly appeals to our warmest sympathies. The

Resolved, That the financial officers of the city be directed to make a loan of \$1.00,000, entuited the carbon of \$1.00,000, entuited the CHIOAGO MELIEF FUND, by issuing certificates of indebtedness for and in behalf of the city of Brooklyn to the amount of not less than \$1.000 each, payable in one year from the date thereof, with interest thereon at seven per cant per annum payable semi-annually, and to forthwith sell the same at not less than par, and having raised said sum of \$100.000, said financial officers are hereby directed to forthwith forward the same in cash, or the necessaries of life, to such officers of the city of Chicago as said financial officers of the city, after advisement, fini to be the proper authorities thereof to receive and disburse the same, for the relief of the people of that city suffering from the recent conflagration.

Resolved, That we bereby pledge the faith of the city of Brooklyn to pay said certificates of indebtedness, and that we call used in frepects the obligation nereby sought to be assumed.

Resolved, That we unite in the call for A FIBELIC MERTIES, and in view of the late of the proper and in view of the late of the proper and the weight in the call for A FIBELIC MERTIES,

to make waid in all repects the obligation nereby sought to be assumed.

Resolved, That we unlie in the call for A PBELO MEFFING, at the Academy of Music, to morrow evening, and in view of this appailing calamity we urge the utmost liberality on behalf of corporate organizations and individual citizens.

Alderman Bergers then arose and seconded the resolutions, expressing his regret at the fearful calamity which had fallen upon the Garden City of the West, and rejoicing at the readiness displayed by our city to alleviate the immediate necessities of a people who are suffering from the effects of a devastating are. We can the more readily, doubtless, realize the situation in which they are placed, having at one time within the memory of many of our citizens suffered from a similar occurrence, and also from the fact that New York, too, was once devastated by fire. Upon both occasions our sister cities responded nobly in coming to the relief of the sufferers. While Chicago is remote in distance from Brooklyn, it is nevertheless, through the medium of telegraphing and steam, brought into close proximity with it, and to-day we find that the closes sustained in that city have seriously affected our business interests, and that there is not an insurance company in the city which has not been materially a sufferer from this conflagration. Therefore we feel that it behooves the legally corporated authorities of this city to take prompt and generous action in this matter. We are informed by the Mayor of Chicago that the people there are in want of the actual necessaries of his Nothing can certainly come nearer home than such an appeal to us. The resolution, it will be perceived, leaves it to the discretion of the financial officers of the city—the Mayor, Comptroller and City Treasurer—to send on either food or cash, as best advised. Deprived of banks, churches, schools, courts and all her institutions. food or cash, as best advised. Deprived of banks, churches, schools, courts and all her institutions, the pight of that once proud city is indeed a sad one. We read of earthquakes and their fearful consequences, but nothing can be conceived more terrible in effect than the tidal wave of fire which engulphed Chicago. Knowing the energy with which her people are imbibled, we must place confidence in them, and, he believed, that Chicago would yet rise grander from out of her asnes than before.

before.

It was resolved that the Mayor of Chicago should be notified by telegraph of the action taken by the common Council, after which the meeting adjourned.

of which the following is a copy, was then written and forwarded:—

and forwarded:

BROOKLYN. N. Y., Oct. 10-1 P. M.

TO THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CHEAGO:

The Common Council of the city of Erockyn have this day appropriated the sum of \$100,000 in cash, or its equivalent in the necessaries of life, for the relief of the anticers in Cheago. Please confer with the Mayor of Brootlyns to your immediate wants.

President of the Beard of Aldermen.

A Enbacription List

has been opened at the Mayor's office, and severa nas been opened at the Mayor's once, and several citizens have already responded handsomely to the appeal by coming forward and paying into the hands of Secretary Angell, the treasurer of said fund, the amounts which they felt able to subscribe toward the landable charity.

have resolved not to be outdone in doing good by any other institutions in Brooklyn. During the present week Mrs. Conway, of the Brooklyn Theatre, will devote the proceeds of one evening's entertain ment to the sufferers of the charred city. Messrs Carroll & McCluskey, of the Park Theatre, have re solved to do likewise. The Globe Varieties Theatre and Donnelly's Olympic have also declared their readiness to swell the fund by their efforts.

The Mechanics and Traders' Exchange. The Board of Managers of this institution held a special session yesterday and resolved to call a meeting, to be held this afternoon, for the purpose of subscribing toward the relief of their Chicago brethren. Henry Hartean, President of the Board, forwarded a despatch to the Chicago Board expressive of sympathy and their determination to aid them.

at the Brooklyn Academy of Music co-night will be addressed by Eishop Loughlin, Majo: Kaibfielsen, William C. De Witt, Rev. H. W. Besquer, Judge McCue, Joshua Van Cott and others.

Losses Sustained by the Brooklyn Companies.
The losses sustained by the Brooklyn insurance companies and agencies are thus rated;-

# NEW JERSEY TO THE FRONT.

Proclamation of Governo Randolph-It is Both a Daty and Privilege to Aid the Sufferers of Chicago.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10, 1871.

TO THE PROPLE OF NEW JERSEY:—
The great city of Chicago has been visited by a alamity unparalleled in modern times. Aside from a loss of property that will bring ruin to thousands of families, the immediate personal suffering of homeless and distracted men and helpless women and children calls for the most prompt and liberal sufficient and property in the land. To homeless and distracted men and helpless women and children calls for the most prompt and liberal aid from every numane person in the land. To give immediate directions to the generous purposes of the people of New Jersey. I arge upon all legal authorities—in cities through constituted committees and the clergy of all denominations, in towns through the town committee, aided by resident benevoient citizens, and in the rural districts by local organizations—the most prompt gatherings of our people and the speedy contributions of money and clothing for the relief of the suffering.

Almost every homechold has clothing that can be

spared, and the contribution of it cannot be quick nor too abundant. Almost every inhabitant—rich and poor—of our prosperous State can give for such a purpose. It is both a duty and a privilege so to do.

As Jersey City and Camden are convenient points to every portion of the State, to which contributions of every kind may be quickly sent and from which they may be forwarded to Chicago without delay, I suggest that all such donations of money and clothing the addressed to the mayors of those cities, who will at the proper time make a public and detailed acknowledgment of all their receipts.

I will also appoint, in behalf of the State, such assistants to these officers as they may require, and I will personally attend to, and insure the safe and prompt transmission of, all contributions the liberality of our people may place at our disposal.

A population larger than our city of Newark contains is without food, raiment or shelter, wearried in body to the last degree, distressed in mind beyond expression, and houseless and homeless upon the very verge of winter. While the Almighty has seen fit to permit this desolation let us by large gifts of that which He has bestowed upon us show our gratitude for our prosperity and for all his mercies.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH,
Governor of New Jersey.

A Herald reporter called on Governor Randolph, who is stopping at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, at

who is stopping at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, at half-past ten o'clock last night and learned from half-past ten o'clock last night and learned from him that he had received responses from Paterson, new Brunswick, Trenton, Elizabeth and Newark. In all of these cities, except the last, meetings were held last night in aid of the suferers. Meetings will be neld this evening in Jersey City and Newark. The Governor will remain in Jersey City and Newark. The Governor will remain in Jersey City for a few days to aid in forwarding supplies contributed from all parts of the State. He stated that he expected every city in the State to respond to the call,

None of the Jersey City Insurance Companies loses anything by the fire. Mr. John Halliard, President of the State Insurance Company, the leading company in the city, stated to a HERALD reporter that they are very cautious about Western risks, and that his company did not tustre a single dollar's worth within the limits of the lost city.

The Mayor of Jersey City Calls a Public

Meeting.

Jersey City is also up to the demands of the hour in face of the appalling calamity, and her citizens will hold, upon the invitation of the Mayor, a meeting at the City Hall this evening, at eight o'clock, to devise means to relieve the Chicago sufferers. All are urged to attend and aid in this benevolent object. Thousands of the sufferers are in want of clothing, which can be made by many here without any inconvenience, and all who can contribute in this way are requested to send in their contributions to the Mayor's office immediately.

Newark had two vital causes for excitement yes terday-her own charter election, the most import ant one, perhaps, ever held in the city, and the appalling news from the late proud "City of the Lakes." Thousands of humane hearts throbbed in Lakes." Thousands of humane hearts throbbed in unison with the generous people of the metropolis, and in feeling tones gushed out their sympathy for the awfully stricken city. Everybody seemed to feel a personal interest in the matter, and from all sides came promises of speedy help for the homeless, the houseless, the penniless, the ruined and the destitute of Chicago, that erst great, powerful and prosperous city of the Northwest. Early in the morning Governor Theodore Randolph arrived from Morristown and issued his timely and eloquent appeal. Some hours later Mayor Ricord followed suit, and issued a feeling appeal, in which he said "The city of Newark will not fall to come to the relief of a sister city so terribly afficted, and, under such conviction, I request our people to convene at the City Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at three o'clock, to take measures to relieve our brethren and countrymen so suddenly and fearfully smitten."

brethren and countrymen so suddenly and learning smitten."
The Newark press, headed by the Journal establishment, is on the qui vive to do all in its power, both in print and in greenbarks, toward raising a fund to be devoted to the suffering newspaper people in Chicago. About three hundred dollars have already been subgeribed if the Journal and Fred Zeitung, a German paper. Two lodges of Odd Fellows—Howard and Lincoln—have each raised \$100 "to relieve the distressed." The Board of Trade has also taken cognizance of the calamity by urging a conjoint meeting of the Board with the people, but as yet have raised no funds, The Newark in surance companies will sufer to the extent of about forty thousand dollars.

Newnrk. mayor Ricord, of this city, has issued appeals for relief to the Chicago sufferers.

TRENTON, Oct. 10, 1871. The Common Council to-night voted one thousand dollars for the relief of the distressed at Chicago. A meeting is to be called by the Mayor for further relief.

# ADDITIONAL AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

General Sheridan's Letters to the Secretary of War-Supplies to the Sufferers-Tae Mail Service Restored. The Secretary of War has received the following

WASHINGTON.

elegrams from General Sheridan:-General BELKNAP, Secretary of War: General Belkkap, Secretary of War:—
The city of Chicago is almost utterly destroyed by
fire. There is now reasonable hope of arresting it
if the wind, which is yet blowing a gale, does not change. I ordered, on your authority, rations from

panies of infantry from Omaha. There will be many houseless people and much distress. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant Genera'. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General, Chicago, Oct. 9, 1871.

To W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:—
The fire here last night and to day has destroyed almost all that was very valuable in this city. There is not a business house, bank or hotel left. Most of the best part of the city is gone. Without exaggeration all the valuable portion of the city is in ruins. I think not less than one hundred thousand people are houseless, and those who have had the most wealth are now poor. It seems to me to be such a terrible misfortune that it may with propriety be considered a national calamity.

considered a national calamity.
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1871.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, Chicago:—

1 agree with you that the fire is a national calamity. The sufferers have the sincere sympathy of the nation. Officers at the depots at St. Louis, Jeffersonville and elsewhere have been ordered to forward supplies liberally and promptly.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

To the Mayor Of Chicago:—
General Speridan has been authorized to supply clothing, tents and provisions from the depois at Jenersonville and St. Louis to the extent of the ability of the department.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

willing of the department.

William W. Belknal', Secretary of War.

The plate printers of the Treasury Department, ninety in number, have contributed \$775 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and forwarded the amount to that city.

In consequence of the general derangement of finance by the Chicago fire the Secretary of War has extended the time of purchase at the great sale of quartermaster's property, at Jeffersonville, about the 22d inst., for twenty days.

The excitement over the Chicago calamity has by no means lessened in this city, and the terrible disaster completely absorbs public attention. The War Department has given additional instructions concerning the furnishing of goods and supplies to the sufferers. It is stated at the war Department that temporary shelter, by means of tents, can be provided for about eighty-thousand persons, and an immense number of tents and blankets are to be forwarded to Chicago from Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, Mo., and from other points. At the Cabinet meeting to-day the time was mostly spent in reading and sending despatches with reference to the sad occurrence. In some, if not all, of the departments subscriptions have been started for those left destitute. Many persons left nere in the trains of to-day to seek out iriends and relations in the destroyed city. A large number of public employes having iriends there, being unalle to restrain their anxiety and abide the suspense of not hearing from them, have left for Chicago to profer assistance.

The Internal Revenue Office has sent to Chicago to profer assistance.

of not hearing from them, have let to coneago to profer assistance. The Internal Revenue Office has sent to Chicago Mr. Edward Tompkins, of that office, to assist the revenue officers there in recovering or arranging their accounts and rendering any assistance in his power to the authorities. Nearly one million dollars' worth of stamps were in the collection office at Chicago, and it is supposed they have been destroyed by the fire.

Postmaster General Creswell to day addressed Colonel Eastman, Postmaster at Chicago, as 101-10ws:—

lows:—
In your great calamity I can only give general instructions. Having secured Burlington Hall for a Post Olioe, collect what material you have, reorganize and do the best you can to serve the people. Will send supplies immediately. Knapp has teen sent from New York to look after the mails. Baugs will also go to aid you.

will also go to aid you.

The Postmaster General, in a telegram to George W. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Transportation, says.—"I approve what you have done. Spare no effort or expense in re-essablishing the Post Office. Confer with Eastman and act in concert with him. Bangs left hast night, I send Petterbridge in charge of supplies."

The following was issued to-day:—

Poet Office Department,
Poet Office Department,
Washington, Oct. 10, 1871. {
Until further notice all registered mail matter which is to
pass through Chicago must be made up direct to destination,
and not to Unicago for distribution.
The subscription thus far in the Census Office is
2706.

The subscription thus far in the census of the five state of the f At a meeting of the leading citizens, which was

olutions were unanimously adapted

olutions were unanimously adopted:—
Reso, red. That we approve of the action of the Governor in calling together the crizens of the District of Columbia for the relief of the crizens of Chicago.
Resolved, That it is the duty and privilege of the whole people of the capital of the nation to extend such aid and assistance to the people of Chicago, in their great distress, as in their judgment will most promptly and effectually meet the axigencies of the suffering people of that city.
Resolved, That we confidently assure the amortius of the support of the whole people to confirm any action they may take, and in order that the assistance may be prompt and effectual we recommend that the authorities of the District of Columbia, in the name of the whole people, tender the people of we recommend that the authorities of the Diatrice of the bias, in the name of the whole people, tender the peop Chicago the sum of \$50,000 and the sympathics of this munity.

Ex-Mayor Emery, chairman; W. G. Claggett, secretary of the meeting, and Hon. N. G. Ordway were appointed a committee to lay the resolutions before the mass meeting this evening.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Preclamation of Acting Governor Stanton. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10, 1871. The following proclamation was issued this morn-

Tae following proclamation was issued this informing:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \ WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1871. \ \
The appalling calamity which has fallen so suddenly upon Chicago imposes upon the whole nation the urgent duty of sending speedily to the people of that city sympathy and add.

The national capital, feeling deep sorrow for the disaster, needs only organization and concerted measures in order to move with honorable promptitude and generosity to the assistance of the suffering and lerror-stricken community.

Therefore I do hereby recommend and urge the citizens of the District of Columbia to meet together at Metzerott Hall, at eight o'clock in the evening of the 16th day of October, for the purpose of taking fitting and liberal action for the relief of the nomeless and sudering thousands in Chicago.

### less and suffering thousands in Coleago. EDWIN L. STANTON, Acting Governor.

Contributions in a Church-Seven Thousand Dellars by the Members of the Corn Ex-

BALTIMORE.

change-More Subscriptions.

BALTIMORE, Oct, 10, 1871. The contributions last night at Emanuel church in and of the Chicago sufferers amounted to \$2,050. The occasion was a sermon by the Lord Bishop of of Deputies of the General Convention, and the even-

of Deputies of the General Convention, and the evening offerings were intended for the mission fund, but by a resolution of both houses in session yesterday they were unanimously ordered to be appropriated to the suffering at Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Perry, Secretary of the House of Deputies, has telegraphed to the Mayor of Chicago to draw on him for the amount, and distribute to the suffering without distinction of race or sect.

The torn and Flour Exchange this morning appointed a committee of ten to solicit contributions for the relief of Chicago, and appropriated \$5,000, which was immediately increased by individual subscriptions to \$7,000. The Stock Exchange also made an appropriation for the same purpose. The Board of Trade also held a meeting this afternoon. Pursuant to a call of the Mayor a meeting of citizens is now in progress at the Masonic Temple. William McKim subscribed \$500 and advanced \$10,000 for immediate use. The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Raiiroans forward free all supplies contributed on their routes and connections. Good Templars are going from house to house solicing and for preturen in Chicago, and are very successful.

At a meeting at the Masonic Temple to-day a committee from each trade was appointed to collect a supply for Chicago.

Meeting of the Board of Brokers-Liberal Action of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

At a meeting of the Board of Brokers to day a committee was appointed to collect funds, in the name of the Stock Exchange, for the Chicago suf-

Passengers via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passengers via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for points beyond Chicago will be promptly transferred at the crossing points of the intercetting messousside of Chicago, and no delay will arise on account of the fire.

As soon as the terrible condition of Chicago was known yesterday orders were transmitted by President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, to carry free over all the lines controlled by that company, from any point, any contributions of food and clothing destined for the relief of the destitute people of Chicago.

Chicago.

The following has just been issued to His Honor the Mayor of Baltimore:—

the Mayor of Baltimore:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given instruction to all its agents at N. Louis, louisville, Indianacous, Cincumnati, Pittaburg, Philadephia, New York and Haltimore, and points intermediate, to site, free of charge, all dufations and supplies constined to the Mayor of Chilogo for the relief of sufferent by the fire. All supplies and donations from the city of Baltimore and its clinens may be delivered at the depot of the Northern Central Railroad Company, and will be forwarded thence free of charge. DoRAR THOMSON,

President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Commercial Exchange has subscribed \$10,600 for the relief of Chicago, made up by individual subscriptions of the members. Two car loads of bread were sent off to-day by order of the Exchange. The subscriptions received by the Mayor amount to \$3,700.

# BOSTON.

A Meeting at Fancuil Hall Donates One Hugdred Thousand Deliars.

The meeting of sympathy and aid for Chicago in Panenli Hall at noon to-day was crowded. Mayor Gaston presided.

Rev. Philip S. Brooks asked divine blessing.

Rev. Philip S. Brooks asked divine blessing.
Addresses were made by the Mayor, Senators
Samner and Wilson, Hon. A. H. Rice and others,
and appropriate resolutions alopted.
A committee was appointed to collect aid, and
liberal subscriptions were made on the spot.
Henry E. Kidder, Treasurer of the meeting, was
authorized to telegraph to the Mayor of Chicago
to draw for \$160,000 at once.
The Shoe and Leather Exchange to-day forwarded
\$10,000 to the Mayor of Chicago by Adams Express.

### ALRENV.

Addresses of Sympathy and Liberal Contribations-Ten Thousand Bollars Handed to

ALEANY, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1871. At a joint meeting of citizens and the Board of Trade to-day Mayor Thacher was called to the chair. He stated the object of the meeting to be to express sympathy for and afford relief to the suffering citi zens of Chicago. W. Lacy was appointed secretary and treasurer, assisted by J. C. Cuyier. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, when addresses tee on Resolutions was appointed, when addresses of sympathy were made by Rev. Drs. Clarke and Darling, who urged most liberal contributions

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, deploring the great calamity which had befallen the city of Chicago, and recommending the appointment of a committee to collect subscriptions and make arrangements with clergymen for taking up collections in their several churches. The resolutions were adopted. Mayor Thacher called upon those present to hand in subscriptions and thus lessen and speed the labors of the committee, and in a short time.

THE SUM 07 \$10,000

those present to hand in subscriptions and these lessen and speed the labors of the committee, and in a short time

THE SUM 07 \$10,000

was handed in. The Burgess Corps have already forwarded \$1,000 and the American Express Company have announced their readiness to forward anything which any one may wish to send. The excitement regarding the fire continues. Newspaper and telegraph offices are frequently applied to for information, and people on street corners are discussing the calamity. The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars, now in session here, hope to raise \$1,000 from their members.

The Odd Fellows have been called to meet to-morrow evening to take measures for the relief of suffering Chicago.

Managar Barnes has tendered the entire receipts of the performances at Trimble Opera House Thursday afternoon to the same purpose.

The Board of Lumber Dealers will raise \$6,000.

The Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of this State, in session here, voted \$1,000.

A public meeting to contribute and has been called in Cohoes by the Mayor of that cify.

John P. Rathbone & Oc., of this city, are informed that their warehouse in Chicago was almost miraculously saved. S. N. Ransom & Co.'s warehouse was destroyed.

The committee appointed at the meeting to-day will organize for action at once, and hope to increase the subscriptions largely.

### TROY. Ten Thousand Dollars Subscribed by the

Beard of Trade.
TROY, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-night

sinferers, and the Mayor of that city was authorized to draw for that amount. A committee of fitteen was also appointed to circulate subscription papers generally among the citizens. A resolution was also adopted that the churches take up subscrip-

### RUFFALO.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Voted by the City Council-More Donations of Money BUFFALO, Oct. 10, 1871.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, held at the Board of Trace rooms this morning, Mayor

Zivon presiding, to sympathize with the Chicago sufferers, cloquent and feeling addresses were de livered by the Rev. Mr. Prothingnam and Asher P. Nichols, Comptroller of the State. The setton of the City Council vesterday in issuing \$100,000 in city bonds for the Chicago sufferers was heartily endorsed. In order to make the bonds immediately available personal guarantees were given by prominent and wealthy citizens to the amount of \$107,000.

After the chizens' meeting the Board of Trade assembled and opened a subscription list for the relief of the sufferers, which was specify being filled with generous amounts. A second car load of provisions left here at eleven o'clock to day for Chicago.

Proclamation by the Mayor-The Citizens Invited to Assemble En Masse.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1871.

The following preclamation was issued this morning by the Mayor of this city:—

MATOR'S OFFICE, HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1871.
FRILOW CITIZENS - Your brethren of Chicago are in distress. The fire flend has devastated the accumulated wealth of years, rendering homeless and destitute two hundred thousand citizens. The people of other cities have promptly and generously responded to the startling appeal to their numantly, and already large sums of money have been sent forward to the sufferers. I know my fellow citizens will not remain indifferent in this emergency, but impatiently await an opportunity to give substantial expression to their sympathy. Now, therefore, I invite the citizens of Hudson to assemble ea masse at the City Hall this Thesday evening at half-past seven of lock to take action upon the subject herein suggested.

Given under my hand, at the City Hall, this 10th day of October, 1-71. GEORGE HOWER, Mayor.

Two Thousand Six Hundred Dollars Already Seat and Clothing and Bedding. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1871.

In twenty minutes this noon Poughkeepsis handed out \$2,600 for the Chicago sufferers. The meeting then adjourned until four o clock this after-noon for subscriptions, the Fluance Committee in the meantime working like beavers. Clothing and bedoing are being sent to the Opera House to be shipped to Chicago to-night.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1871. Mayor W. W. Carson has issued a proclamation appointing a mass meeting of citizens, to be held at the Opera House, to-morrow evening, to raise funds for the Chicago sufferers.

### SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1871. Steam Fire Company No. 8 of this village held meeting last night and appropriated the sum of \$100 to the sufferers by the Chicago fire. The draft was forwarded to the Mayor of Chicago this morning. owing to the easy of the chicago this morning, the consequent weakening of the public confidence in the insurance companies, great precautions have been taken here to prevent fres. The watch has been detailed, and every steamer company holds itself in readiness for instant service.

### AUBURN AND SCHENECTADY.

A meeting is called for this afternoon in this city to take measures for furnishing relief to the people

of Chicago.

Schenectady, N. Y.. Oct. 10. 1871.

Mayor Van Horae has called a meeting of the citizens of the city, to meet at the City Hall this evening at eight o'clock, to express sympathy and afford aid to the Chicago sufferers. of Chicago.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1871.

James Vick, a private citizen, and the "Protectives," a fire company, sent to-day a carload of cooked provisions to Chicago. foronto Lodge L O. O. F. donated \$250 last night to the sufferers. At a meeting of the Common Council, Supervisors and citizens, this evening, the city of Rochester appropriated \$70,600 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. Provisions are being sent forward also. The Legislature will be asked to legalize the action of the Common Council. Private citizens guarantee the bonds. MICHIGAN.

Proclamation of Governor Baldwin-An Urgent Call for Help to the Afflicted City. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10, 1871. Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, a delegate to the Episcopal Convention now in session in this city,

Episcopal Convention now in session in this city, has telegraphed to the Detroit Fress the following:—

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 1

LANSING, Oct. 9, 1871. 

The city of Chicago, in the neighboring State of lilinois, has been visited in the providence of Alimghty God with a calamity almost unequalled in the annats of history. A large portion of that beautiful and most presperous city has been reduced to penury. The poor have lost the little all they pos-

penury. The poor have lost the little all they possessed, and many thousand people rendered homeless and houseless are now without the absolute necessaries of Lipe. I therefore earnestly call upon the citizens of every portion of Michigan to take immediate measures for alleviating the pressing wants of that most fearfully affilted city, by collecting and forwarding to the Mayor or the proper authorities of Chicago supplies of food as well as liberal contributions of money. Let this sore caiamity of our neighbors remind us of the uncertainty of earthly possessions, and that when one member suffers all the members should suffer with it. I cannot doubt that the whole people of the State will most gladly, most promptly and most liberally respond to this most urgent demand upon their sympathies; but no words of mine can plead so strongly as the calamity itself.

HENRY P. BALDWIN,
Governor of Michigan.

MISSOURI.

Proclamation of Governor Brown. Sr. Louis, Oct. 10, 1871. Governor Brown issues a proclamation in relation

to the terrible calamity at Chicago, in which he recommends all cities, towns and charitable associations to take immediate steps to organize relief and respond promptly to the deep sorrow which Missouri feels at the overwhelming affiction, and which extends to all who have been stricken down in the midst of unbounded prosperity. They have the sine rest sympathy of Missouri's sons in their distress.

# GLEN FALLS.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1871. The Gien Falis Insurance Company withdrew their Chicago agency over a year since, and had but two nnexpired risks in the city. The company is not affected by the lire.

### RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10, 1871. Mayor Kieley, of this city, issued a call to-day for a public meeting, to take appropriate measures for extending assistance to the unhappy and stricken people of Chicago. The meeting will be held on Thursday evening at the City Hall.

## PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURO, Pa., Oct. 10, 1871. The sympathy with the Chicago sufferers is unabated. Car loads of provisions and clothing have already gone forward. Three steam fire engines from Pittsburg and two from Allegheny left as seven o'clock this morning.

The Phenix Insurance Company Will Thorenghly Meet the Lossen by the Chicago Configrations. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10, 1871.

The Phoenix Insurance Company has issued the following circular to its agents:-

following circular to its agents:—
PHEMIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 10, 1871.

TO THE AGENTS OF THIS COMPANY:—
As yet we are not fully advised of
the extent of our losses in the Chicago
fire. But after a close examination of our
returns from that agency we feet warranted in assuring our agents and patrons that we can meet
our losses honorably and promptly, leaving a handsome murgin of our large surplus for future operations. The lesson of this disaster will compel a
liberal advance in the rates heretofore paid.

H. KELLO, Agent. PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Oct. 10, 1871, citizens to morrow, to take measures for sending The Mayor of this city has called a meeting of the